

ADVERTISE!

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Advertising
in the Colony is
THE 'CHINA MAIL.'
THE POPULAR AND LEADING PAPER.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900.

日六十月七年子庚

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

PRINTING

Of Every Description
Promptly, Neatly, &
Cheaply Executed
AT THE
'China Mail Office',
5 WYNDHAM STREET.

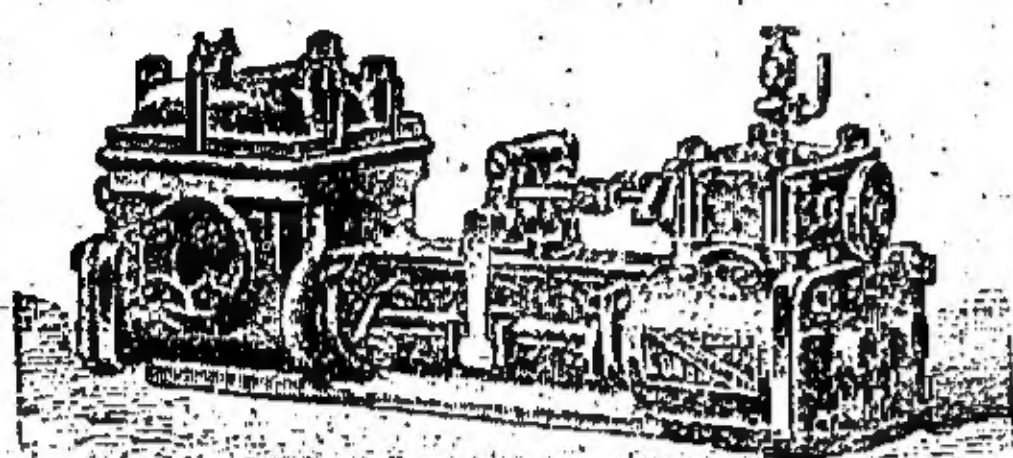
No. 11,674

號十月八年九千一英

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.,

Engineers and General Merchants.



A Large Stock of Pumps, Forges, Telegraphs, Asbestos Packings and Deck and Engine Room Stores of all kinds ready for instant delivery.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR W. S. BAILEY & CO.
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING WORKS.

Peak Hotel.

7, DUDDELL STREET.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

DEANER'S GAP, THE PEAK,
near the Peak Gardens. Telephone 611.
For Terms,
Apply to the MANAGER. 741

LEE WING, 致

28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST),
HONGKONG.
DEALER IN
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
IRON WARE, &c.,
Suitable for
Shops, Engineers and House Builders.
Hongkong, May 29, 1900. 1227

VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOL,

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on
MONDAY, 18th August, at 9 a.m.
Boys are provided with a thorough
English Education with a View to their entering
upon Commercial Life.
Copies of the amended Prospectus may
be had at the School.
Applications to Terms, &c., should be
made to
W. D. BRADWOOD, M.A., F.E.S.,
Headmaster.
Hongkong, August 9, 1900. 1700

'KIRIN.'

A Delicate
Lager.

THE CELEBRATED BEER OF
JAPAN.

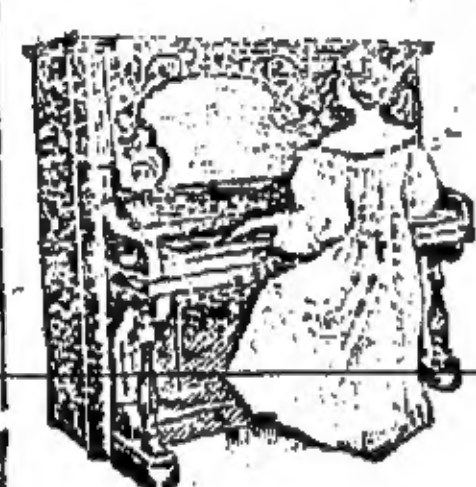
QUARTS, \$2.50 per dozen.
PINTS, \$1.75 do.

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Kinghorn & Macdonald,
Consulting Mechanical Engineers
and Surveyors,
Contractors for the SUPPLY OF ALL
KINDS OF MACHINERY AND
APPLIANCES.

ICE MAKING
MESSRS. KINGHORN AND MAC
DONALD having been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. J. and L. HALL'S
PATENT REFRIGERATING MACHINERY, are
prepared to supply Estimates, Plans and
Specifications for all sizes of Machines.
Address, Praya Central, under Hong-
kong Hotel.
Telephone No. 148.
Telegrams: "KINGHORN," Hongkong.
A. B. C. & A. I. Codes used.
JOHN W. KINGHORN,
at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong.
DONALD MACDONALD,
at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 28, 1900. 1083

METZLER



HIGH CLASS ENGLISH PIANOS.

\$150, Payable in one year. Tuning Free.
Net Cash \$100.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Absolutely Guaranteed.

NOTICE

WE have this Day Established Our
Branch Office at the Praya Central,
under the Hongkong Hotel.
For Terms,
Apply to the MANAGER. 741

SPOONER & WILSON,
GENERAL PASSENGER BROKERS
and COMMISSION AGENTS.
J. J. SPOONER,
H. WILSON.

Address: Room 508, Hon-
gong, 34, Wing On Lane,
Hongkong.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the O-
RDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Cor-
poration will be held at the City Hall,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th
day of August Next, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Court of Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts to the 31st July, 1900.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 25, 1900. 1610

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
REGISTERS of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, the 18th day of August
next (both days inclusive), during
which Period NO TRANSFER OF SHARES
can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 25, 1900. 1611

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

A POWERFUL TWIN-SCREW
STEAMER, very suitably
fitted to carry large number of Passengers
and Cargo.
For Particulars, apply to
BANKER & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1900. 1648

KANG ON,
CONTRACTOR,
30, D'ARQUER STREET, HONGKONG.

CONTRACTS for Local and Coast Port
Buildings of all descriptions, Sup-
plying Timber, Bricks, Granite, and all
BUILDING MATERIALS at very MODERATE
PRICES, and undertakes the engagement of
CARPENTERS, SMITHS and MASONS.
Hongkong, August 12, 1899. 1822

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
KILMAKNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY is shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and is
obtainable in Hongkong of
G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 12, Praya Central.
Hongkong, March 1, 1899. 561

三子經
1. THE TRI-METRIC GEASIC.
千字文
2. THE THOUSAND WORDS POEM.
Translated from the Chinese
by E. J. KERR, Ph.D.
To be had—Price 30 Cents the set—from
the 'China Mail' Office, 5 Wyndham
Street.

JOHN W. KINGHORN,
at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong.
DONALD MACDONALD,
at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 28, 1900. 1083

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

4, PRAYA CENTRAL
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOILER COMPOSITION,
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

BRADLEY & Co., Managers.
JOHN BROWNHILL, Superintendent.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE CELEBRATED

"GEM" ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

ICE CHESTS,

ICE SHAVES,

ICE PICKS,

AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.



G. H. MUMM & CO.'S

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,

Agents: SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

For Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.
NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO ELEVATORS.
NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.
BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & O.

SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD
HIGHLAND WHISKY.

FERGUSON'S

SPECIAL CREAM

SHRIMPHEAD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

These are the finest productions of Scotland
—derived absolutely of all delicious material.

THE CREME DE LA CREME OF
WHISKIES.

PURE AND MILD.

Sole Importers,

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

MANILA CIGARS,

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS FROM
'LA INSULAR' AND 'LA PERLA DE ORIENTE' FACTORIES.
J. M. DE ZUNIGA,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Entrance by Lee House Street, (New Victoria Hotel).

THE PHARMACY,

10 Queen's Road Central Hongkong.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully
dispensed by a qualified CHEMIST. Special attention to FRENCH and OIL
FOREIGN FORMULAE.

SOMERVELL'S EXPORT AND 'GLENDOUR' WHISKIES.
PORTSOY HIGHLAND WHISKY (PURE MALT).
MANILA CIGARS.

Manager, RICHARD FLINT.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE
DENTON E. PETERSON,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
10, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL.

DR. PETERSON wishes to announce
that he has RESUMED his DENTAL
PRACTICE in South China and may be
consulted at his New Office—
10, Des VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Hours 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 2 to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, July 22, 1900. 1633

CLERK & INTERPRETER WANTED.
Able to Write and Translate Chinese
and English. Apply by letter, stating ex-
perience and terms, to care of 'Q. K. LEE',
& WATSON, Limited.
Hongkong, August 3, 1900. 1697

Business Notices.

THE SUMMER HAS COME
AND SO HAVE

Watkins' Aerated Waters,

But the latter have come to stay.

OUR

SODA, POTASH, TONIC, RASPBERRYADE,
SARSAPARILLA, LEMON-SQUASH, SELTZER, LITHIA,
SANTHALIS, LEMONADE, BELFAST GINGER-ALE,
ZOEADONE, AND GINGER BEER—
are second to none. Our machinery being of the very newest
—design we are enabled to turn out the best article.

Watkins Limited.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement.

In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.00 per cask, ex Factory.
In bags of 250 lbs net \$5.00 per bag, ex Factory.

Factories—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

2035

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

SELECTED LIST OF PIANOS SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE

PATENT PORTABLE PIANO	\$250	BOCOURT MODEL BY BROADWOOD	\$1300
CHALLENGE MODEL BY CHALLENGE	\$300	STURTEVANT MODEL BY DORRILL	\$600
COTTAGE MODEL BY CHALLENGE	\$450	SHORT GRAND MODEL BY DORRILL	\$1200
OXFORD MODEL BY CHALLENGE	\$500		
GRAND MODEL BY BROADWOOD	\$600		

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Prickly Heat Lotion.

The only Effectual Remedy for Allaying
Irritation.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNES:

WHITE SEAL (1893 VINTAGE).

PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS, \$38.00; 2 DOZEN PINTS, \$40.00.

CACHET IMPERIAL (Extra Dry; Gout American).

PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS, \$42.50; 2 DOZEN PINTS, \$44.00.

'NE PLUS ULTRA' (Finest Extra Dry Quality).

Same as Shipped to England.

PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS, \$44.00; 2 DOZEN PINTS, \$46.00.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITIES.

All the leading newspapers of Great Britain speak in high praise of the above
Wines, which were presented in large quantities by the govern to the HOSPITAL
SUIPS in South Africa.

SIEMSEN & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

BLATZ

THE STAR MILWANKEE BEER.

PER CASE OF 10 DOZEN PINTS

\$25.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & Co.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BRANDIES.

Specially Selected

Hennessy's Very Old Brandy

These BRANDIES are all of the finest produce and being
produced IN BULK direct from the growers we are able to give
exceptional value.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants

W. POWELL & Co.

JUST LANDED, ANOTHER NEW SHIPMENTS OF

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, 6 qts., 8 qts., 10 qts. and 12 qts.

ALSO:

AN ASSORTMENT OF ICE CREAM POWDER.

Hongkong, August 9, 1900.

1681

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—Shanghai leaves for Shanghai.

Auctions.

2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, at No. 1 and 2, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Miscellaneous.

3 p.m.—Cup and Spoon Competition of Hongkong Rifle Association.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, August 13.

9 a.m.—Victoria English School re-opens.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Mong Kok Tsui.

Goods per *Keweenaw* not cleared after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.

Goods per *Prinz Heinrich* undelivered after this date subject to rent.Goods per *Shanghai* not cleared at 4 p.m. subject to rent.

FRIDAY, August 17.

Goods per *Maybury*, undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, August 18.

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.

Dividend Warrants of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., payable.

Opium Quotations.

HONGKONG, Aug. 10, 1900.

New Pattern, cash	937 1/2
Old Pattern, cash	1010
New Pattern, cash	937 1/2
Old Pattern, cash	961
Allowance, Tools	12 1/4
Last Year	870,880
Allowance, Tools	12 1/4
Old Pattern, cash	900,340
Allowance, Tools	8 1/4
Persian, Oily, cash	—
Allowance, Tools	—
Persian, Paper, cash	—
Allowance, Tools	—

Exchange.

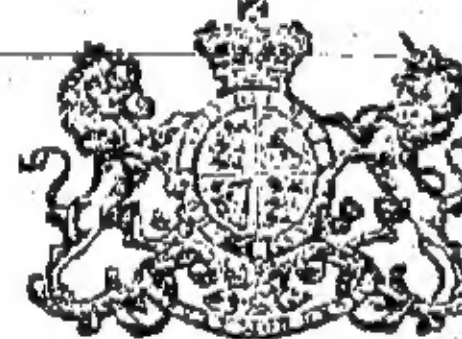
HONGKONG, August 10, 1900.

On London	2 1/2
On Hongkong	2 1/2
On Shanghai	2 1/2
On Canton	2 1/2
On Yokohama	2 1/2
On Manila	2 1/2
On Cebu	2 1/2
On Batavia	2 1/2
On Singapore	2 1/2
On Hongkong	2 1/2
On Shanghai	2 1/2
On Canton	2 1/2
On Yokohama	2 1/2
On Manila	2 1/2
On Cebu	2 1/2
On Batavia	2 1/2
On Singapore	2 1/2

Vol. XXIV, No. 6.

'CHINA REVIEW'

NOW READY.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

BRANDIES.

A—Hennessy's Old

Pale, Red Capsule ... \$18.00

B—Superior

Very Old Cognac,

Red Capsule ... 21.00

C—Very Old

Liqueur Cognac ... 24.00

V. O.—D—Hennessy's

Finest Very Old

Liqueur Cognac, 1872

Vintage, Red Capsule 36.00

V. V. O.—E—Finest Very

Old Liqueur Cognac,

1862 Vintage ... 48.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed

to be pure Cognac, the difference

in price being merely a question

of age and vintage.

Smaller quantities and sample

bottles will be supplied at pro-

portionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines

and Spirits to be genuine when

bought direct from us in the

Colony or from our authorized

Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

On the 10th Aug., at Ningbo, the Wife of W. H. WILKINSON, H.B.M. Consul, of a Son.

The publication of this issue commenced at 5.10 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900.

It would appear from our telegram of Monday last, the British Government has decided that, in the final settlement of the very complicated 'China question' no very substantial part of the Chinese empire is to be severed from the control of the dragon throne. Whether this is an inspired or a tentative deliverance, may not yet, perhaps, be known. What other nations may say to this dictum we shall know in time. That Russia will place her foot more firmly down on the whole of Manchuria we can well believe. 'No one' we think that any one will blame her. Germany did not hesitate to seize Kia Chau Bay and the land adjoining, in order to secure herself for the insult of her flag, by the murder of two of her subjects. But if China is not to be divided, what means can be discovered to prevent the callous-hearted Chinese from again perpetrating the outrages of the past? That is the problem. A satisfactory solution must be discovered. The value which respectfully and educated colonialists set upon human life is well known. Li Hung Chang is reported to have said, at the recent interview with the British authorities in Shanghai, 'If we can produce the ministers unharmed, that should be sufficient.' But said the other side, 'What about the women and children, are they alive?' Li replied with a wave of the hand, 'Oh they are of no great importance.' This saying, if true, is only an index to the real feeling of the Chinese on this question. Human life is of little value. They commit suicide on the least provocation. The officials strangle and behead hatches of men and no one interferes. They die by thousands of plague, and the authorities pay no heed. The first thing the western governments have to do, is to make the Chinese understand that human life is sacred. Will indemnities however large, and proclamations however classical do this? The past history of China will give an answer to this question, and the reply is emphatically negative. We sometimes are apt to forget the number of outrages which the Chinese have perpetrated on Europeans and the number of lives that have been sacrificed. Omittimus, not because they seem unimportant, but those referred to, the single outrages like the savage attack on and murder of Mr. Margary, of the British Consular service, on the borders of Burma, which was an act of treachery worthy of the scoundrel days of the Red Indians, we recall the more terrible of the crimes of which China has been guilty. With this list before us, it is obvious that the *modus operandi* of the past is radically weak, and therefore some more effective measures must be adopted to secure the desired end and effectually prevent a recurrence of these barbarian deeds.

The massacre of Europeans, on the part of the Chinese, commenced with the advent of the Western on the shores of China. The pioneers of trade, of Christian propaganda, were proffered precisely the same welcome as the English have received throughout the present century. 'In the year 1842, in the neighbourhood of Fuchow, a general massacre of the Portuguese took place, in revenge for certain nefarious acts, and thirty only out of several hundred escaped to tell the tale to their comrades in Canton.' In 1840, a persecution of a particularly savage nature broke out in Fuchow. Several Spanish missionaries were imprisoned and tortured; while those who attempted to shield them were regarded as their enemies, and were strangled in spite of the intercession of the Jesuits, in Peking. The unhappy prisoners were only released from their miseries by the sword of the executioner. These references are sufficient to prove that the policy of China has been consistent with itself and that she has pursued this policy during a long series of years. Indeed, if anything, she has redoubled her efforts in order to get rid of the foreigner. The outrages which she has committed during the present century are worse than any that have gone before.

In 1842, whilst Sir H. Pottinger was negotiating the first British Treaty with China, by which the Emperor promised that, 'As long as English foreigners live quietly and attend to their business, our people may not disturb or molest them, he was met on his return to Hongkong with the dispiriting news that upwards of a hundred British sailors had been ruthlessly belted by the authorities on the island of Formosa. Inquiries confirmed the truth of the report, and the few survivors who escaped the fate of their comrades bore pathetic witness to a dismal tale of unrelenting cruelty on the one hand, and of courageous endurance on the other.

In 1847, an imperial proclamation strengthened the already stiffened necks of the Chinese in their opposition to the reasonable demands of foreigners. It was obvious that there was only one needful occasion, when both riot and bloodshed would follow. This opportunity soon came, 'Near Canton stands the town of Hwang-

chukki, which has always borne an evil reputation for violence. Supported by the Emperor's apparent approval, the natives of the place determined to emphasize their adherence to the policy of the provincial capital whenever occasion should arise. They had not long to wait. On an excited day, six Englishmen made an excursion to the smaller city. 'The mob at once rose, and with brutal violence, murdered them all.' Such tragedies as these are almost forgotten by the present generation, and it is necessary to remind ourselves of them in order that we may see what is before us, and to arrange our course accordingly, in the coming settlement of affairs. In 1870, at Tientsin, the deep-seated hatred against foreigners, burst forth with extraordinary violence, and before the fury of the mob had spent itself, twenty Europeans were cut down in cold blood. It is not necessary to dwell upon the ill will which the orphanage established by the Sisters of Mercy, was regarded. We need but to refer to the epidemic, which was raging at that time, and which made the superstitious mob liable to respond to any who worked upon their fears. The French Consul, the first victim, was said to have been 'in a state of excitement bordering on insanity' before he was knocked down and beaten to death. The facts are clear. The mob, having once tasted blood, rushed to the Sisters' orphanage, where they murdered the unfortunate ladies, after inflicting upon them all kinds of needless barbarities. They then set fire to the buildings, having, however, had the humanity to allow the children to escape. In their mad fury they murdered a Russian and his young bride whom they took to be French, and who were trying to make their escape to the foreign settlement. In all twenty foreigners were killed, and as many Chinese attendants. In 1890 the Yangtze river did to death Messrs Green and Argent, whilst those two young Englishmen were attempting to protect missionary ladies and helpless infants from the fury of the mob.

In 1893, other riots broke out at Sung Po, and two young Scandinavians—Messrs Johnson and Wilkison—were clubbed to death under specially brutal circumstances. In 1895, a bigoted sect of Vegetarians burst in upon a small group of English, at Kuching, as suddenly as famished wolves, from snow-capped hills, might, rush upon a Russian village, and butchered, in the early morning, men, women and children, with a ferocity of which it is difficult to conceive. The events that are transpiring to-day and leaving a trail of blood and tears all over China, we need not mention. In this brief summary of the more iniquitous deeds of barbarous 'heathens' and 'we have made no reference whatever to the hundreds of instances, in which the Chinese have risen, and set fire to the residences of Europeans, driven forth the inhabitants, and looted the dwellings. These have been too common and frequent to call for more than a reference in the columns of the local press. It is only when a riot assumes the respectable dimensions of the Canton riot of 1893, when the mob burnt down thirteen Hong of the foreign concession and looted several others, that residents in China are interested enough to bestir themselves. We take 'each spoiling of our goods' as we take the English half-brothers in April, as part of our heritage, which apparently cannot be ailed so must be endured. The series of references is however sufficiently long, and the deeds referred to, sufficiently bloody, to warrant us in demanding, now that the whole question must be opened up, that such arrangements be made, and such conditions be imposed, as shall make it practically impossible for such brutalities to be repeated.

It is regarded as well proven, by those who have lived long in China, and have understood the history of the people, that two energies, working in connection, like the two balls on a safety valve of a steam engine, are, in the main responsible for all these outbreaks against foreigners. These are the ignorance of the mass, and the burning of the class. Strange to say, these two causes lead to the same results. The ignorance of the crowd effectually prevents the people from seeing and understanding anything beyond their noses. The burning of the class effectually hinders them from studying and appreciating what is contained within the covers of the Confucian classics. The masses look up with almost reverential awe to the few who can wield the hair pencil, and expound the sacred hieroglyphics, and almost worship them as demigods. They will therefore respond to the slightest nod of these demigods, and as a rule, will swiftly obey. That knowledge puffeth up 'is an old dictum, and its truthfulness is abundantly proved by the facts furnished in this country, and there is no pride comparable with the pride of learning. Swift says 'learning puffeth men up, words are nothing but wind, and learning is nothing but words.' This satire may be most appropriately applied to the learning of the Chinese. It is impossible to deal with this subject at the end of a leader, and we shall probably return to it, meanwhile, in a word, whatever means are finally adopted for the pacification of China they must embrace some well-directed attempt at enlightening the masses, and at the same time discrediting the assumed learning of the classes. Learning like money may be of so base a coin, as to be utterly devoid of the value.

Editorial Comment.

It will be seen from an editorial article by H. W. Lawson, printed in another column, that much is said of the immense part taken in the Yangtze trade by the increase in the Chinese opium traffic from Shanghai.

We learn that the unrest in China has already had a retrograde influence upon the Szechuan opium trade, and a corresponding effect upon the Indian product.

It is a curious circumstance that, while Indian troops are being employed by Great Britain to stop the hideous disturbances in China, the Indian Government is now reaping an advantage in its increased opium sales. Not only is the output increasing, but the price is also greatly enhanced; and the commercial members of the Szechuan people must be feeling the pinch.

It would be interesting to know whether the Imperial edict, appointing the venerable Li Hung Chang Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate the terms of peace with the Powers at Shanghai, was signed by the Emperor Hwang Su, the Dowager Empress, or by one or other of the usurpers. The edict, wherever its origin, is of course a piece of sublime impertinence under the circumstances, and will be of little value, except as an object lesson in the unchanged ways that are dark' of the High Authorities of Peking. The remark in the Queen's Speech, calling for condign punishment for the unexampled crime committed at Peking, may perhaps have a much greater effect than the windy talk of peace-making. Our statesmen and diplomats ought by this time to be able to estimate the deafness of the Chinese official, at its true value. Let us hope that it will be proved so on this occasion.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

The return of plague cases up to noon on the 10th August showed that 5 fresh cases and 4 deaths occurred during the preceding 24 hours.

The following has been issued in a *Gazette Extraordinary*: Information has been received from the Straits Settlements that the prohibition against Chinese immigration has been removed while quarantine is maintained.Mr Luigi Barzani, the special correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*, of Milan, has arrived in Hongkong on his way to Taku to join the Allies in their operations against the Chinese.

The first Italian war correspondent who has visited this part of the globe. Mr Arthur H. Adams, special representative for a syndicate of the principal New Zealand papers, has also arrived in Hongkong, en route for the North.

A Fraudulent Coal Contractor.

At the Magistrate's to-day, a glaring case of making money by false dealing came to light. Wing Fat, coal merchant, carrying on business at 44 Tung Man Lane, was charged with using unjust measures in the weighing out of coal to his customers. It appears that Wing Fat is one of the Government contractors for the supply of coal. Mr Colquhoun of the Harbour Department made a complaint, and Inspector Duncan had the weights brought up to the Police Office and tested. He found them to be 5 per cent below the standard, or in other words he supplied only 19 cwt. to the ton. The Magistrate said this was a very serious case and an example must be made. The full penalty, a fine of \$200, was inflicted.

Murder at the Civil Hospital.

The Chinese have been going through a lot of chin-chin-joss this week; it being the annual festival in honour of the spirits of their ancestors. The excess of filial piety, however, at Government Civil Hospital, attended by an unlooked-for occurrence. The coolies were celebrating the occasion in their quarters attached to the Hospital, and a good deal of native liquor was going. One or two of the coolies chafed one of their number with not being able to take much drink. Taking this as an insult he at once let out at one of the others. A quarrel ensued in the course of which a number of blows were exchanged, and one of the coolies got the worst of what was going. Having settled as to who was the better boxer, the coolies retired to rest. At 5.30 in the morning, yesterday, the coolie who had been beaten went out for his rice, taking with him a bamboo. A desire for revenge crept over him, and in passing the bed on which his vanquished lay, he struck or poked him on the stomach with the bamboo. This treatment rendered his rival very sick. A Chinese medicine man prescribed something, but this failed, and the man was taken into the Hospital in a state of collapse and died at two o'clock in the afternoon. Inspector Baker was sent for at eleven o'clock and took the sick man's depositions. The coolie who had taken this mean advantage of his enemy, seeing that matters were assuming a serious aspect, bolted about eleven o'clock, and although all the wharves, etc., have been watched, no trace of him has as yet been found. This medical evidence revealed the fact that death was due to rupture of the spleen.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Sanatorium in the Philippines.

A Commission of American Government officials has been appointed to go in search of a suitable site to establish a sanatorium for the use of those connected with the Government, both civil and military, and in time hope to have a city in the hills similar to Simla, the retreat of the British in India.

Window Fasteners got him into Trouble.

An Indian Constable fixed a Chinaman yesterday, in Robinson Road, for having in his possession 70 brass window fasteners, for the possession of which he could not account. John one brought before Mr Hazland to-day, and was sent to prison for a month. It may be that the window and door fasteners of Victoria Prison will interest him a little during his brief vacation at Government expense.

Kowloon Bowling Club.

The first general meeting of this Club was held on the green at Kowloon yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and Mr W. Ramsay presided. The following officers were elected, viz:—President, Mr. W. Ramsay; Vice-President, Mr. C. J. Jack; Secretary, J. Macdonald; Treasurer, Mr. J. Wilkie; Committee, Messrs A. Ritchie, N. J. Mumford, A. Boring, T. Skinner, J. Henderson and E. C. Wilks.

When John Chinaman Runs.

Yesterday a Chinese constable saw one of his race running along Queen's Road West. His knowledge, of course, told him that when a Chinaman runs there is something in the wind, so he gave no satisfactory account of it, he was taken to No. 7 Police Station. Mentioning the owner of the 'gang' appeared and reported that it had been stolen while he was in a shop. Prisoner appeared at the Magistrate's to-day, and was ordered by the Magistrate to the cool shade of Victoria gaol for thirty days.

Smart Capture.

A disreputable-looking Chinaman tried to enrich himself by breaking into a coolie house at 14 Clatter Street during the temporary absence of the occupants. He carried off a jacket and one or two odds and ends of little value. A Chinese lunk saw him passing along the street and, suspecting that he had not come by the property honestly, requested the 'creature' to accompany him to No. 7 Police Station. While they were here the owners of the property. Prisoner was on the roll at the Magistrate's to-day, and was sent to prison for six months with hard labour. He has been there before.

Share List.

The following alterations in our share list are noted after the hour of correction:—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 395 1/2 prem. = \$506.25; Canton Insurance, \$131; China Traders', \$57 1/2, sellers; Union, \$209, sellers; Douglas, \$394, buyers; Steamboat, \$291, ex div; China \$72, buyers; Star, \$18, sellers; and Nov \$41, sellers; China Sugar, \$115, buyers; Wharf, \$60, buyers; and \$88, buyers; Hongkong Land, \$157, buyers; Humphrey's, \$101, buyers; Jekub, \$8, buyers; New Pampion, \$61, new call; Great Eastern, 10 cents, sellers; and Preference, 40 cents, sellers; Queen's, \$15, sellers; Raily, \$57, sellers; Officers, \$3, sales; and B. \$24, sales and sellers; Green Island, \$24, sellers; Hongkong Cotton, \$26, sellers; and China Provident \$4, sales.

Heavy Penalty for Police Assault.

At the Magistrate's to-day, two boys at one time employed in the mess at the Central Police Barracks, got more than they bargained for. They were charged with assaulting two Chinese constables and with disorderly conduct. It seemed that the prisoners were in a huff at Tai Pingshan last night and were making a great noise at the gates of Chaiwan. The two constables went upstairs and warned them to be quiet. Thinking however, to use a little liberty with the police, on account of their late connection with the 'Central' they followed them downstairs and endeavoured to argue the point with them. The Constables in order to prevent any unseemly disturbance parted company. The prisoners followed one of the constables, and one of them struck the constable several blows and tore his tunic into shreds. The constable managed to blow his whistle, and another constable appearing on the scene, both men were arrested. The Magistrate fined the first \$20 with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment, for disorderly conduct. No. 2 he said, had conducted himself in a disgraceful manner, and he must be taught that he could not assault the police with impunity. He hesitated whether to send him to prison without the option, but this time he would allow the alternative of a fine which would be \$150, with the option of three months' imprisonment. The total cost of the damage to the tunic, or another 14 days' hard labour.

Sterns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil.

is a valuable tonic for Anemics or those whom disease has left pale and emaciated. Sold by all Chemists. Wholesale and Retail from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Gambling Raid.

At the Magistrate's to-day, Mr Mounsey led evidence for the defence in the gambling case against a number of well-to-do Chinese. He produced evidence to show that the house at Li Yun Street was a small social club used by Chinese, not as a common gambling house, but as a club where they could eat, sleep, have discussions or games. He also produced a set of framed rules which, he said, had been hanging on the walls for some months. At the conclusion of the evidence Mr Mounsey addressed his Worship (Mr Hazland) at great length. The promises, he said, were not furnished in a similar manner to premises commonly known as gambling dens. They were carpeted, decorated and upholstered and the furniture and pictures would cost over \$200. The members of the Club were all in good positions in the Colony; was it likely that, if they were gambling, the ridiculously small sum of \$11.20 would be all that would be found. They were simply playing a game of patience and the small stakes were being put in the plate towards having a big breakfast on the following day, which was bank holiday. There was no harm in their being there, even playing games for money. Were the Hongkong Police going to raid the Hongkong Club because some of its members played whist for 25 cents a point? Were they going to raid all the clubs in the Colony simply because games of chance or skill were played. He did not think they would do so. Mr Hazland deferred his decision till next Friday.

'The Paris Exhibition.'

To those whom the exigencies of business or other restrictions do not permit of a visit to the Paris Exhibition there should be much consolation in the perusal of the extra numbers of the *Art Journal* devoted exclusively to the great attraction at the French capital. The second and third parts of this work have been received within a few weeks of each other, and having carefully perused each number we now feel we have some acquaintance with the exterior and interior of the exhibition. A large portion of Part 2 is devoted to an illustrated description of the Pont Alexandre III, the superb bridge across the Seine, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Emperor Nicholas II of Russia, with great pomp and ceremony, on the 27th Oct. 1896. It is a work to be profoundly admired and earnestly studied. The non-diepisce is a tastefully executed picture of the glowing pageant at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. The elaborate architecture of the Palaces of the Fine Arts leads Mr Herbert E. Butler, who discusses in illustration and letterpress to the extent of eight pages of a description, to the conclusion that the Exhibition of 1890 has reached a point in artistic excellence in advance of anything yet attained in modern Europe. Of the contents of a part of the Grand Palais which is devoted to French painters of the last ten years, Armand Dayot gives an interesting description. 'Modern British Painters at the Paris Exhibition,' by E. G. H. Butler, occupies the premier position in the third part of this work. He regrets that the collection is one which can scarcely be considered representative of British art of the last decade. The collection is sadly interesting in the fact that it brings home to us the losses which British art has sustained during these ten years. Amongst the deceased artists who are represented appear most illustrious names as those of Lord Leighton, of Sir John Millais, of Sir Edward Burn-Jones, of John Pettie, and of Albert Moore, but it is gratifying to find that all these men are represented by works worthy of their great reputations. One of the most striking pictures in the Exhibition is Mr Arthur Hacker's 'Cloister or the World,' which is given as an extra plate. Other sections of the exhibition are most graphically described. The illustrations and letterpress are executed with the two skill which characterizes the productions of H. Virtue and Co.

Visitors at the Docks.—At Kowloon.—U.S.S. Monterey, Argus, Taiman, Tartar, U. S. S. Iris.

Cosmopolitan.—S. S. Sheffield.

Aberdeen.—(None).

Japan Cement Company.

At the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Japan Cement Company, held on the 28th ult. at Tokio, a profit of ¥15,400 for the half-year just ended was reported. The profits were, however, swallowed up in making good the losses suffered during the previous half-year, and therefore no dividend was declared.

Rat-Catching Extraordinary.

Seven thousand five hundred rats, dead and alive, were brought to Kreta Ayer (Kreta) depot during the month of July. This large number only represents a portion of the total destroyed. That the reward of three cents a rat is making the catchers keen is shown by the fact that the number killed in July is nearly double that of June. The total from the beginning of the year was not less than 100,000 rats.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all Dealers, Warms & Co., General Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

[CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.]

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, August 9, 2.10 a.m.

The Queen's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament calls for condign punishment for the unexampled crime committed at Peking.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Li Hung Chang as Mediator.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, August 9, 6.30 p.m.

An official decree has been issued appointing Li Hung Chang as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate the terms of peace with the Powers at Shanghai.

LI PING HENG TO OPPOSE THE ALLIES.

Li Hung Chang's Appointment.

ANOTHER DECAPITATION ORDERED.

The Movement of Black Flags.

(Chinese Mail Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, August 9, 6.38 p.m.

Li Ping Heng has gone down to Yangtsu with thirty-escape of troops (15,000) to oppose the advance of the Allied Forces on Peking.

An Imperial Decree has been issued appointing Li Hung Chang Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate peace with the Powers.

Another decree is published ordering the decapitation of a Vice-President of one of the Boards, who was banished to Manchuria. [It is presumed that this unfortunate official is Chang Yin Huan, who was sent as a special envoy to England at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.—Ed. C. M.]

Chang Chih-tung has telegraphed to the Acting Viceroy at Canton asking him to instruct the Black Flag General Lau I to prevent his troops from entering Hukuang in order that trouble may not be stirred up.

H.M.S. 'ARGONAUT' AT SINGAPORE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, August 9, 1.20 p.m.

H.M.S. *Argonaut* has arrived at Singapore.The British first-class cruiser *Argonaut* has a crew of 337 men.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION.

Mr F. von der Pfordten, Manager of the Cable Companies, notifies:—Owing to the interruption of one of the Singapore cables telegrams from South are heavily delayed. The restoration of the cable is expected in a few days.

THE BOER WAR.

Escape of Commandant De Wet's Force.

LORD KITCHENER IN PURSUIT.

British Garrison Captured.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, August 9, 2.10 p.m.

Commandant De Wet has escaped by forcing a passage across the Vaal River. Lord Kitchener is pursuing De Wet. Lord Methuen was directing the retreat of the passage.

The British Garrison at Blund (Blundfontein) has been captured.

Shipping.

THE OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA, LTD.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

TAMISU MATSU,

Captain H. Nishimura, will be despatched for

the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 12th

Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MITSUBISHI KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 6, 1900. 1678

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE

AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Co's Steamship

YARRA,

Captain Schmitt, will be despatched for

the above Ports on or about SUNDAY,

the 12th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 8, 1900. 1680

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

TAMISU MATSU,

Captain Nishimura, will be despatched on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to

the Superior Accommodation offered by this

Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated

forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating

Chamber carries the Supply of Fresh Pro-

visions during the entire voyage.

A fully qualified Surgeon is carried and

the Vessel is fitted throughout with Elec-

tric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this

Company to and from AUSTRALIA are avail-

able for return by the Steamers of the

Eastern & Australian S. S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1900. 1640

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

VIA MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

DAVID, Commander, will be despatched as

above on the 23rd Inst.

For Freight, &c., apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1900. 1601

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REGULAR SERVICE

FOR GERMAN COLONIAL AND

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Calling at SAIPAN, PSE, FRIEDRICH-

WILHELMSHAVEN, PISCHEFEN, HER-

BERTH-HOF, TOWNSEY, ROCKHAMPTON,

BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

On

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th September, 1900, at Noon, the S.S.

MÜNCHEN.

(4,300 Tons, 10,000 H.P.)

Captain Kuhn, with Mail, Passengers,

Specie and Cargo will leave this Port as

above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation

and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 19, 1900. 1559

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

GLACIUS,

Captain Barker, will be despatched as

above on TUESDAY, the 15th September.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Shipping.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

ITALIANA.

(FLORENCE & ROBERTSON UNITED COMPANIES)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG

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Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MESSINA, NAPLES, LONDON and

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All Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant,

Arabian, and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports

up to CALAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PENINSULAR

GULF and BAGDAD, also BARBERGORA,

VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and

MALAGA.

THE Steamship

BORMIDA,

Captain Saccaro, will be despatched as

above on SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at

5 p.m.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging

in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight

and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1900. 1092

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

NEUCHANG,

will be despatched as above on SATUR-

DAY, the 11th Inst., at 6 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1900. 1698

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo at LONDON Rates).

THE Company's Steamship

SARTON,

Captain Green, will be despatched as above

on SUNDAY, the 12th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 10, 1900. 1621

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY

AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

CHANGSHA,

Captain Moore, will be despatched on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to

the Superior Accommodation offered by this

Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated

forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating

Chamber carries the Supply of Fresh Pro-

visions during the entire voyage. A fully

qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel

is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this

Company to and from AUSTRALIA are avail-

able for return by the Steamers of the

Eastern & Australian S. S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1900. 1699

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

TAMISU MATSU,

Captain Nishimura, will be despatched on

MONDAY, the 20th August, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to

the Superior Accommodation offered by this

Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated

forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating

Chamber carries the Supply of Fresh Pro-

visions during the entire voyage. A fully

qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel

is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Shipping.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SHIMONOSEKI.

THE Company's Steamship

NAGASAKI,

Captain Phillips, will be despatched as

above on MONDAY, the 11th Inst., at

Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 10, 1900. 1682

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COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAM-

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THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA,

JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA

CANADA AND THE

UNITED STATES.

THE Company's Steamship

CAPTAIN G. D. POWELL, R.N.R., will leave

Hongkong on or about WEDNESDAY,

(Daylight), the 15th August, 1900.

For VANCOUVER and VICTORIA, B.C.,

(via INLAND-SEA, KOBE and

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Making close connection at Vancouver

with the Canadian Pacific Railway for all

points in Eastern Canada, the United States

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For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, August 8, 1900. 1687

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

RICHMOND CASTLE,

will be despatched for the above Port on

or about the 20th August, and will be

followed by the Steamship

MARIA DE LARRINAGA.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 3, 1900. 1687

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

CHANGSHA,

will be despatched as above on TUESDAY,

the 21st August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 13, 1900. 1622

UNITED STATES AND CHINA

JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

INDRAVELLI,

Captain W. E. CRANE, will be despatched

as above on or about the 24th August.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 20, 1900. 1670

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

PROMETHEUS,

Captain Day, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 14th September.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1900. 1623

Mails

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VIA, MELANESIA, GULF, CONTIN-

ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship MALTA, Captain

F. J. COLE, carrying Her Majesty's

Mails, will be despatched from this Port

on SATURDAY, the 18th

August, 1900, at Noon, taking Passengers

and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Mail Cargo for France

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be conveyed via Bombay with Transship-

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Parcels will be received at this Office

until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The

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required.

Shippers are particularly requested to

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For further Particulars, apply to

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, August 4, 1900. 1673

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S

PILLS

are universally admitted to be

Worth a Guinea a Box

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS

DISORDERS.

Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite,

Scoury and Blotchy on the Skin,

Disturbed Sleep, &c.

For families of all ages they are invaluable.

The 1/4 lb. boxes contain 60 Pills.

Price, 50 Cents a Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

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FRESH AUSTRALIAN ROLL

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FRESH AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY

CHEESE.

ALSO:

ATRINSON'S PERFUMES.

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Hongkong, July 21, 1900. 1673

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